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There's a Moral In It.

THE WHEN

DAMAGING TESTIMONY

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY A HACKMAN AGAINST HARRY HAYWARD.

The Murderous Conspirator Wanted Miss Ging Drowned-Trance Mediam on the Witness Stand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13 .- The State, in winding up its case of murder against Harry Hayward, who is alleged to have caused the death of Catherine Ging, today delivered a body blow which staggered the defense. The first witness introduced this morning was none other than Peter Valallie, the hackman of whom Harry had spoken to Adry as being willing to assist in the proposed crime. Valallie's testimony was most damaging to the defense, as it corroborated in a striking way one portion of Adry Hayward's remarkable story, and thus rendered thoroughly untenable the defense's pet theory as to Adry's sanity. Valallie testified that Harry Hayward had approached him with questions as to whether he had ever "done anything," and, If so, whether his conscience had bothered him. Hayward had later asked Valallie whether he would drive a hack into Lake Calheun and let the occupant drown, for a

"I told him I was no swimmer," said Valallie, "and that was about the end of it." This is the first corroboration of the stories of Blixt and Adry obtained from an entirely outside source, and exhibited in a striking manner Hayward's strangely careless way in asking incriminating questions and making damaging statements. That a man capable of concecting so cunning and intricate a plot should have made so many confidants seems almost as incredible as that he should have concocted the plot at all. Mr. Erwin at once recognized the supreme importance of this testimony and tried to have it stricken out. The court, however, refused to sustain his objection, and the evidence goes to the jury. It was a knockout blow reserved by the State until the very last, and sadly upsets the de-

Mr. Erwin's objection having been over-ruled, Valallie said: "Harry had a talk with me at the Ozark, about 4 or 5 o'clock morning, in my carriage. He ques in the morning, in my carriage. He questioned me as to my conscience and whether it would follow me. He asked me about driving into a lake with some one in the hack and then jumping off and leaving them go. I told him I was no swimmer. He then asked me if the team was fracti's, and I told him it was. He asked me what I wanted for the team, and I told him. He asked me if I cared what became of the team of the te came of the team after he bought it. the team running away would do up the whole rig, and I said it would."

"What did you understand by the question, 'If my conscience would hurt me?"

"I understood him to mean if I would kill somebody, and I told him I would not have anything to do with anything that have anything to do with anything that kill or hurt anybody; not if I

"Did he mention any place to drive off?"
"Yes; he spoke of the bluff near Lake on Gittelson, a pawnbroker, told of og Harry \$170 on the three diamond that have ggured in the testimony. While the transaction was being concluded Harry had "flashed a roll," the amount of money in which Gittelson could not determine. Harry often came to him for "lucky money" to use as a stake in gambling.

Mrs. Emma Goodale, a trance medium, doing business under the cognomen of Mme. Peterson, was an interesting witness. Harry had come to her alone and asked her to tell Miss Ging when that lady should call had come to her alone and asked her to tell Miss Ging when that lady should call that she would win at gambling. She demurred, but he told her if she would do as he asked she would never lack for money. Against the advice of her nusband she consented to do as Harry asked. Accordingly, when Miss Ging came with Harry, she told her that she would be very lucky at cards for three or four days, and then would lose if she played. The next day Harry came and told her that on the strength of her advice Miss Ging had let him have \$550 to go to Chicago and gamble with. Harry had told her of other amounts he had secured from Miss Ging, amounting in all to \$1,375.

Mr. Erwin asked her if she knew what

Mr. Erwin asked her if she knew what she said or did while in her trances. She replied that she did not. She denied being acquainted with Adry, but knew the father Patey Garrity, a well-known local faro dealer, threw some light on Harry Hayward's gambling operations in Minneapolis and Chicago. On Nov. 3 Harry had met him on the street, and, complaining the limit was too low in the Minneapolis gambling houses, proposed a trip to Chicago, where it was higher. Garrity agreed to go if Hayward would furnish the transportation. He was given a twenty-dollar bill to get his ticket. When they arrived in Chicago they found everything was shut up. Garrity intended to return the next day, but missed his train and came on the second day. He found Harry on the train. They talked of Monte Carlo and other gambling topics, and then Harry had shown him a large package of money in his coat pocket, just a flash of it, asking if he would not like some of it. Garrity admitted that he played and dealt faro at a local house. Harry was a very lucky player, he said, Patsy Garrity, a well-known local fare Harry was a very lucky player, he said, and sometimes the gambling houses had to reduce his limit. He had won as much to reduce his limit. He had won as much as \$2,500 at a sitting.

Mr. Erwin asked him how much Harry had won in the past year, but further evidence in this direction was shut off by objections. The principal object of Garrity's testimony was to show that Harry returned from Chicago Nov. 6, as Adry had testified, and that he brought back Miss Ging's troopey with him after telegraphing her that

money with him after telegraphing her that it had been all lost. The defense had many of its witnesses in court this morning ready for use when the state should rest. Among them was Harry Goodsell, the Chicago "blood," by whom it is expected to prove that Harry Hayward did actually lose in Chicago the money given him by Miss Ging for the gambling excursion. The Hayward family, whose skeleton has been so publicly dragged forth from its closet, did not appear in court, and their evidence will not be called for until later in the trial. It is believed, however, that Harry Hayward himself will be one of the first witnesses put on by Mr. Erwin. The opening address for the defense is to be made by John Day Smith, Mr. Erwin having decided to reserve his fire-works for the jury's benefit until the close of the trial. The State rested this afternoon.

With all that mass of damaging evidence The defense had many of its witnesses in

State rested this afternoon.

With all that mass of damaging evidence against him, the defendant himself was apparently undismayed. He was as cheerful as ever as he bade good day to his attorneys and was hurried across the street to his cell. Not so his attorneys. They appeared worried, and went down town together to hold a conference as to what they will present as a defense.

"They are aging to hang me." Such was "They are going to hang me." Such was Harry Hayward's exclamation to one of his attorneys as the two were crossing the street from the court room to the county jail at the close of the day. Counsel for the prisoner endeavored to encourage Harry

and remove the impression of impending doom which the evidence of the elder brother had created, but the effort was not successful, and the young man passed into the big stone building with the air of one who had lost hope in the attempt to regain

This evening late nearly every one of the jurors was more or less under the weather. Dr. Spring was called to the National Hotel to prescribe for them at an early hour in the evening, and made a later call to see how his patients were getting along. It is true that none of them was seriously ill to-night, but there is danger that some of them may be reduced to that condition be-fore the trial is over.

AFRICAN CURIOS LOST.

Mrs. French Sheldon About to Sue for \$15,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 .- Mrs. French Sheldon, the African explorer, was in town last night. She will leave to-day for Chicago, where a suit for \$15,000 will be brought against the Adams Express Company for the loss of part of the exhibit which Mrs. French Sheldon had at the world's fair. In speal ing of her suit she said that the exhibit filled thirteen boxes which, at the close of the fair, had been removed by the Adams Express Company from the Woman's Building to the Auditorium Hotel and when delivered the boxes had numbered only twelve. The missing box contained the choicest part of the exhibit valued in all at about \$6,000. It was said that when the loss become known \$50 had been offered by the express company, the offer being at once refused. Some time after this it was stated that a message had been received declar-ing that the box had been found, but it proved untrue. She also asserted that the greater part of her time since the fair had been occupied in connection with this mat-ter, that she was now unable to give the ter, that she was now unable to give the Madagascar lectures as formerly, owing to the loss and that the disposal of her exhibit which had been assured was now impossible. Mrs. French Sheldon said that in London as soon as possible and that a trip to Africa would probably be taken

MOONSHINER'S CONFESSION.

Sixty Georgia Outlaws Implicated in the Murder of an Informer.

within a few months.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13 .- In the United States District Court, yesterday, Anse Blook, one of the men charged with the remarkable attempt to hang Henry Worley, caused a sensation to-day by making a confession, pleading guilty to the charge and implicating sixty of his companions. This is one of the sensational cases growing out of the "moonshine" troubles in Murray county. Worley was first hanged and left for dead, but escaped. Then he was shot down in cold blood. Worley was charged with informing on "moonshiners." Blook told how the men rode to Worley's house, called him out and told him of their intention to hang him. Worley was scared, and begged for mercy, and when he found that his mother had gone back on him he broke down and cried like a baby, telling the men that if his mother had gone back on him they could take him and do with him as they pleased. Blook denied having any hand in the subsequent killing. With this confes-sion, there is little doubt now of the ability to convict the whole crowd and stamp out he gang that has terrorized that part Georgia, and whose crimes are without

MRS. CHARLES FAIR'S SISTER. Living in Distress in the Orange

Mountains of New Jersey. ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.-Mrs. Joshua. Leonard, who claims to be a sister of Mrs. Charles Fair, of San Francisco, living in what is known as "the Hollow" in Caldwell, a borough over in the Orange mountains, is in dire distress, occasioned by the hard times. Her husband, who works at handy jobs around Caldwell, has not been employed for three months. This week a letter was written to Mrs. Hannah E. Nelson, of Newmarket, N. J., the woman's mother, stating the circumstances of the family. She is maintained by a handsome allowance made her by her daughter, Mrs. Fair, and it is thought she will do something to help them. Mrs. Leonard left home when she was very young on account, her husband said, of the temper of her stepfather, Abraham Nelson. There were five children. Frank, Charles William, Sarah, Carrie and Laura, all of whom left their home for the same reason. Carrie, now Mrs. Fair, went into service in New York Laura went South where she What had become of Carrie remained mystery for sometime and was not discov ered until she married Mr. Fair in 1893. A married sister, Mrs. Bonnell, lives in Union, N. J., and the brothers reside in Oklahoma.

THE WAY TO STOP LOANS.

Governor McKinley Says the Proper Method Is to Stop Deficiencies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.-The eighth annual banquet of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was held this evening. Hon. William McKinley was the guest of honor. His subject was "Civil Patriotism," and he urged the same zeal after that was shown before elections. Turning to business affairs he said: "We want a foreign market for our surplus products of agriculture and manufacture, but not at the loss of a home market." Further on he said: "The way to stop loans is to stop deficiencies. The reserve is sure to be drained if you cut off the supply. I agree with the President that a 'predicament' confronts us, and I am sure there is wisdom and patriotism ample in the country to relieve ourselves from that 'predicament' or any other and to place us once more at the head of the nations of the world in credit, production and pros-

Outrage on an American.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 13.—From a letter from San Salvador received here to-day it is learned that Archie McCarter, a well-known local bridge contractor, is a prisoner at San Salvador, as an exile from Guatemala on account of political and other reasons. The letter states McCarter's mechanical effects have been confiscated by the government, and he is under guard in the prison. He is prohibited from corresponding with any person outside the republic, according to the letter received here, which was written by a personal friend.

which was written by a personal friend. Fortune for a Ball Player. TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—Gilbert Hatfield, formerly of the New Yorks, and who played third base for the Toledo ball club of the Western League last year, has been left a fortune of \$75,000 by his father. Hatfield signed with Louisville for this year.

THE GOLD BOND BILL

WILSON'S COMMITTEE MEASURE IN-TRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

It Merely Provides for the Issue of Enough Bonds to Carry Out the Bargain with Foreigners.

DEBATE TO BE CUT SHORT

ITS CHANCES OF PASSING THE HOUSE FAR FROM BRIGHT.

No Probability of Its Adoption in the Senate in Time to Reap the Benefit of Its Provisions.

SMOKED) OUT

TEXT OF HIS CONTRACT WITH BANKERS AT LAST MADE PUBLIC.

The Gold Lenders Given a Mortgage on Succeeding Issues of Bonds-Senate's Financial Schemes.

Special to the Indianapolls Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- An administration that has declared itself emphatically and unequivocally for a gold standard; a Senate that has declared itself as emphatically and as equivocally by the action of its finance committee for a silver basis; a House that is apparently unable to tell from one day to the next just what it wantsthat, in effect, is the spectacle presented at present to the consideration of the financial world. The ways and means committee reported its gold bond bill to the House today, but not until there had been a fight in committee involving the presentation of an adverse report by a determined and aggressive minority of the committee. Last night there seemed every prospect that, so far as the Republicans of the committee were concerned, there would be hearty cooperation with the gold Democrats in agreeing on a bill. When the vote was taken today it developed that there was a division in the committee, not only between the warring factions of the Democracy, but also between the Republicans. The result is that there is no reasonable outlook for the success of the gold bond bill in the House to-morrow. Debate on the bill will probably be limited by the rules committee to two hours. In this the rules committee acts wisely. There is nothing more to be said on the subject, and the sooner the matter is settled the better. The whole performance in the House to-morrow will be like all its predecessors-an idle farce. Even in the altogether improbable event of the adoption of the bill its fate in the Senate is sealed. The option which the foreign money lenders have given Mr. Cleveland expires on Monday, Wither the President for the Secretary of the Treasury has any ope that they will be able to issue gold three-per-cents. All their arrangements are proceeding on a basis of a defeat of their gold proposition, hence it is a waste of time to discuss the matter in the House.

As indicated in last night's dispatch, resolutions were introduced at both ends of the Capitol to-day calling on President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle to make public the details of the contract made with the foreign money lenders. In the Senate Mr. Aldrich introduced a courteously worded resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate with the information required, "if not incompatible with the public interests." This latter proviso is added ordinarily only in resolutions requesting information from the State Department relating to pending negotiations with foreign nations. It thus gave Mr. Cleveland ample opportunity to withhold the information if he conscientiously deemed it wise. Objection, however, was made to the resolution, and it went over. In the House a resolution far more peremptory in tone was introduced by Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York. His resolution is significant as indicating the vexed temper of the Republican side. The resolutions had their effect, for this evening Mr. Wilson made the bond contract public. There will be some very sharp criticism of Mr. Cleveland's course to-morrow. Indeed, the rules committee has acted wisely in limiting discussion to only a few hours, for there is reason to apprehend that some of the Republican speakers will take Mr. Cleveland to task in unsparing terms. Mr. Wilson shares the infatuation of his illustrious predecessor in financial failure, Mr. Springer, in publicly claiming to believe that he can pass his resolution by the aid of Republican votes. He will learn his error when the roll is called. Senator Teller spent some time on the Republican side of the House to-day urging Republicans not to support the gold bill, and this evening he announces his confidence of its defeat.

With almost inevitable defeat of the Wilson bill in the House to-morrow, the financial chapter may be regarded as closed so far as that body is concerned. But there is every prospect that the subject will only be shifted from one end of the Capitol to the other, for the silver Senators seem determined that there shall be at least some discussion of the Jones bill, even though they have no hope of its passage. There was a conference of the leading silharmonious plan of procedure. The situation in the Senate is such that a silver discussion can be precipitated at almost any moment. Three financial propositions are on the President's table and can, therefore, be called for discussion by a majority resolution introduced by him to-day embodying in effect the recommendations of the President's message; then the Sherman bill providing for five-year gold three-percents, and finally the Jones bill. There was a suggestion at this afternoon's conference that Mr. Vilas be supported in his motion to call up his bill and when that was accomplished, that the Jones bill, should be promptly substituted therefor and passed. But other silver men, notably Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, maintained that with the overwhemling majority which the silver men now control in the Senate, such a course would be puerile, and he advocated a direct vote on the Jones proposition. Whatever plan is adopted, it is not believed that the situation can be pressed to

Meantime, Senator Gorman has stepped to the front again. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Mr. Gorman promised that the Senate would not adjourn without coming to the relief of the treasury. Events at one time seemed to discourage the Maryland leader and he even intimated publicly that he saw no hope for any action. But

to intrust this country's securities to the hard demands of foreign money lenders has again aroused Mr. Gorman and there is good ground for the statement that he is determined to take up the fight with the silver men and not only prevent the passage of the Jones bill in its present shape, but that he will force through the Senate an amendment on some appropriation bill, presumably the sundry civil bill, which will enable the Secretary to issue emergency certificates to tide him over present difficulties. The sundry civil bill will not be reported until next week. If it contains such an amendment it is notice that the Maryland Senator has laid aside all his personal resentment against the administration and will come to its aid. Mr. Hill, the reformed baiter of the White House, has so far shown his zeal only by fulsome words. Mr. Gorman, without mitigating any of his personal feelings, will save the treasury in the only way that is practicable in the condition of affairs in

"CUCKOO" VEST'S BILL.

It Provokes a Brief, Spirited Discussion in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Vilas brought on a financial discussion by offering a bill granting to the President the authority he had requested in his recent message, for issuing 3 per cent. bonds, payable in gold. Mr. Sherman offered a substitute to the silver bill reported yesterday, providing for gold bonds, and temporary gold certificates. The two Colorado Senators, Mr. Teller and Mr. Wolcott, called attention to the fact that the syndicate of bankers who had secured control of these bonds were now marketing them in London at 1121/2, making a net profit of 8 per cent. at the outset. The debate brought out frequent references to the contract between the Treasury Department and the bankers, and as a result, Mr. Aldrich offered a resolution calling on the

President for a copy of the contract. Mr. Vilas introduced his financial bill at the opening of the session. The measure is "A bill to save the American people \$16,174,770." It recites the President's statement that he had agreed to the issue of \$62,400,000 of bonds payable in "coin" at an \$62,400,000 of bonds payable in "coin" at an interest equivalent to 3% per cent., but had retained the right to Issue bonds payable in gold at 3 per cent., if Congress granted the authority. The bill states that this difference in interest amounts to \$539,159 per year, or \$16,174,770 in the thirty years during which the bonds will run. It is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to issue \$65,000,000 of bonds at 3 per cent, interest, payable in gold in thirty years. The bonds are to be used in redeeming legal tenders and are to be exempt from taxation.

be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Hoar arose as soon as the bill had been read, and, addressing himself to Mr. Vilas, said: "Will the Senator tell us his authority for the great savings he sets forth? Who are the persons with whom orth? Who are the persons with whom this arrangement for buying bonds have been made? Where is the contract? We ought to be fully informed." "I am not the keeper of executive documents," responded Mr. Vilas. "The President has given us his views in his mes-

"But," insisted Mr. Hoar, "we should have details. We have only a statement of lent, but there is an entire absence of de-"I have no more details than any other enator," said Mr. Vilas.

Senator," said Mr. Vilas.

Mr. Wolcott gave a new turn to the discussion. "The morning reports tell us," said he, "that these bonds are being taken in London at 1124, and by this means the syndicate of Jewish bankers which has taken the bonds is netting a profit of 8 per Vilas said this was an additional reason why a new form of bonds should be

Teller said the President had given no details as to the contract with the bankers. The ways and means committee of the House had been trying to get at the facts, but had not yet found out the names of all the parties interested in the bond contract. A few months ago our bonds gold early at less than 2 years and the same and the same and the same and the same are the same as the same are the same as the same are the same as the same are the sa sold easily at less than 3 per cent, interest. It could not be possible, said Mr. Teller, that the utter lack of tact of the Treasy Department had forced up the rate interest from less than 3 per cent. to 3% per cent. Interest, when the last bonds are much superior to the former ones. If these bonds were selling at such a hand-some profit in London it showed the credit of the United States had not been so disastrously impaired as the President sought to make the country believe.

At this point Mr. Sherman came forward ith another financial measure. He ofered it as a substitute to the bill for unimited silver coinage reported from the nance committee yesterday, Mr. Sherman's bill is similar to the one introduced some time ago, although he now gets it directly before the Senate. It provides for bonds at 3 per cent., payable in gold coin, and for the issue of gold certificates.

Both the bills of Mr. Vilas and Mr. Sherman went to the table. Thereupon Mr. Hill raised the paint that they ought to go on raised the point that they ought to go on the calendar, where they could be got at and would have the same advantages as the silver bill reported yesterday. There was a spirited debate, but the bills were left on

Mr. Aldrich had suggested during the debate that if the Senate wanted more de-tails as to the bond contracts between the treasury and the bankers the best thing to do was to call for the contract. He introduced a resolution to this effect. It calls on the President to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, a copy of the contract between the treasury and certain bankers for the purchase of bonds. Mr. Aldrich sought to have the resolution immediately considered, but Mr. Vest objected and it went over. With this financial prelude ended the Senate turned to general business.

A movement was set on foot in the Senate to-day to secure a vote on the financial question in the Senate next week. The plan as proposed is to devote Monday and Tuesto debate on the question and to obtain unanimous consent to taking a vote at the close of the day Tuesday. A large number of Senators have been seen by those interesting themselves in the movement, but the most that can be said is that the proposition has met with considerable favor. There is some hesitation on the part of the managers of the appropriation bills to give the necessary time to the debate, and there are several Senators who have not been seen, some of whom may object. If the scheme succeeds the proceedings will be on the basis of the Jones unrestricted coinage bill, with votes on it after the various The substitute for the Jones unrestricted

coinage bill reported from the finance committee yesterday, which Senator Sherman to-day proposed, is in most respects a copy of the bill introduced by him on the 17th ul. It is changed, however, so as to permit the issuance of 3 per cent. gold bonds payable in five years, for the purpose sole ly of maintaining the gold reserve, and not to meet current deficiencies, as in the original bill. The certificates of indebtedoriginal bill are con-fined to the meeting of the treasury deficlency, "now existing or which may here-after occur." They are to be made payable in lawful money of the United States, and the amount to be issued is left to the dis-cretion of the Secretary. No limitation of time is fixed upon the certificates.

It was learned to-day that Secretary Carlisle was at the Senate end of the Capitol

for some time yesterday, and that most of the time was consumed in consultation with Senator Gorman in regard to the advisability of incorporating the short-time loan in the sundry civil bill. Senator Gorman is understood to be of the opinion that pro-vision should be made for \$100,000,000 of the proposed certificates. THAT "GOLD" CONTRACT.

It Is Virtually a Mortgage on Further

Issues of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-As noted elsewhere, Chairman Wilson, of the House ways and means committee, this afternoon made public the contract entered into by Secretary Carlisle with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. One stipulation in the contract is that in case the government desires to issue any more bonds between now and Oct. 1, 1895, the Morgan-Belmont now and Oct. 1, 1895, the Morgan-Belmont syndicate shall have the preference right of such purchase, all other conditions being equal. This part of the agreement was insisted on by Messrs. Morgan and Belmont, who argued that it might take several months to place the \$62,400,000 just negotiated fer, and that it would be unfair for the government to go into the market as a competitor of theirs until they had had a

reasonable time in which to sell that part of the issue which they might desire to dispose of. It was argued further that as the Morgan syndicate had lost considerably on the last issue, as the market now stood, all proper consideration should be shown Mr. Morgan's associates at this time. It was accordingly agreed that Oct. 1, 1895, should be the date fixed on for the release of this obligation. Nothing in the contract prevents the government from issuing bonds at any time either prior or subsequently to the date, the only condition being that in case another issue is decided on before Oct. I the syndicate shall have a preference right of purchase. right of purchase.
By some members of the ways and means

By some members of the ways and means committee it is held that this is an option in favor of the bond syndicate, while others claim that the provision is just and merely gives present purchasers of bonds an opportunity to maintain the price at which the present issue was sold, and not allow a bond at a much more favorable price to be put on the market to the detriment of the bonds already purchased by the syndicate. There is nothing, it is claimed, in the contract to prevent the treasury from rejecting offers of the syndicate and making bond sales eisewhere, nor is it forced to sell entirely to the syndicate if it chooses to sell elsewhere, but it is said by this very provision the government is assured that it can dispose of future bond issues on equally favorable terms to itself. Members of the committee favorable to the bond resolution declare that there is nothing in the contract that is not right and proper, while those opposed to that there is nothing in the contract that is not right and proper, while those opposed to it say it should never have been made. The full text of the bond contract is as follows:

"This agreement entered into this 8th day of February, 1895, between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of the first part, and Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, England, and themselves, and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and them-"Whereas, It is provided by the Revised "Whereas, It is provided by the Revised Statutes of the United States (Section 3709) that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests, and the Secretary of the Treasury now deems that an emergency exists in which the public interests require that as hereinafter provided coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of the description hereinafter mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled, 'An act for the resumption of specie payments,' approved Jan. 14, 1875, being bonds of the United States described in an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt.'

"Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States at the rate of \$17.80441 per ounce, payable in United States four-per-cent, thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated Feb. 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date, issued under the acts of Congress of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, payable quarterly.

"First—Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions. 1, At least one-half of all coin delivered hereinunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipment shall not be required to exceed 300,000 ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto. 2. All deliveries "Whereas, It is provided by the Reviseo Statutes of the United States (Section 3700

shall not be required to exceed 30,000 ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto, 2. All deliveries shall be made at any of the subtreasuries or at any other legal depository of the United States. 3. All gold coins delivered shall be secured on the basis of 25 8-10 grains of standard gold per dollar, if within limit of tolerance. 4. Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered from der this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them. Second—Should the Secretary of the Treasury desire to offer or sell any of the bonds of the United States on or before the 1st of October, 1895, he shall offer the same to after he shall be free from every such ob ligation to the parties of the second part. "Third-The Secretary of the Treasury hereby reserves the right within ten days from date, in case he shall receive authority from Congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States, bearing 3 per cent. Interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness for the bonds herein alluded to; such 3 per cent, bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part

at par, i. e., at \$18.60465 per ounce of stand-"Fourth-No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of to time received hereunder, whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall and will deliver the bonds as herein provided at such places as shall be designated by the parties of the second part. Any expense of delivery out of the United States shall be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part. Fifth-In consideration of the purchase of such coin the parties of the second part

and the associates hereunder assume and will bear all the expense and inevitable loss of bringing gold from Europe here-under, and as far as lies in their power will exert all financial influence and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against with-drawals of gold pending the complete performance of this centract. The contract is signed by J. G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; August Belmont

& Co., on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Roths-child & Sons, London, and themselves: J. P. Morgan & Co., on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and themselves. It is attested by W. E. Curtis and Francis

THE BOND RESOLUTION.

Cleveland's Contract Indorsed by Mr. Wilson's Committee, S to 5. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The House committee on ways and means voted to-day to report to the House a resolution practically as agreed on by the subcommittee. The vote was yeas 8, nays 5. The resolu-

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue and dispose of at not less than par in gold coin bonds of the United States, with the qualities, privileges and exemptions of bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, 'An act authorizing the refunding of the national debt ing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, said bonds to be made payable not more than thirty years after date. Provided, however, that no part of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds nor of the notes redeemed with such proceeds shall be available for the payment of the current expenses of the government."

The vote of 8 to 5 on reporting the bill showed party breaks on both sides. Among the Republicans Messrs. Reed and Payne ing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per the Republicans Messrs. Reed and Payne were for the bill, Mr. Hopkins against it, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, refrained from voting. Among the Democrats the division was even greater, Messrs. Wilson, Turner, Tarsney, Montgomery, Stevens and Cockran voting in the affirmative, and McMillin, Whiting, Bryan and Wheeler in the negative. witting, Bryan and wheeler in the negative. Mr. Bynum was on the floor of the House while the vote was being taken, but did not appear to register either way. Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Gear, Republicans, were not present. The vote in full is as follows: For the bill—Wilson, Tarsney, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens and Cockran, Democrats, and Reed and Payne, Repub-licans. Against the bill—McMillin, Whiting, Bryan and Wheeler, Democrats, and J. provision against the redemption of national bank notes by the treasury which Secretary Carlisle had requested yesterday, and which the subcommittee had recommended, was passed over by general con-sent and no action taken upon it, as it was thought best not to cumber the resolution

with too many propositions. It may be a subject of future action by the committee. The resolution prepared by Mr. Wheeler declaring the enacting of the President's recommendation to be an abandonment of bimetallism and, therefore, inexpedient, and Mr. Bryan's resolution for the payment of all government obligations in the coin most convenient were voted down, as was Mr. Cockran's proposition for more comprehensive authority to the Secretary, but the votes were not recorded. There was no formal debate. The resolution was offered in the House to-day, and will be called up in the House to-morrow by Chairman Wilson as a privileged question, legislation from the ways and means committee having the right of way.

MAJORITY REPORT. The report which Mr. Wilson submitted to the House for the majority of the ways and means committee described the resolution, and says:

"The message of the President, which is herewith appended, communicates to the House the condition of the reserve of gold in the treasury available for the redemption (Continued on Second Page.)

JAPANESE FORCES NOW IN FULL POSSESSION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Admiral Ting Asks for Terms and Finally Surrenders All His War

Ships and Forts to the Invaders.

PEACE ENVOYS LEAVE JAPAN

MANY COURTESIES SHOWN FOSTER AND THE EMBASSADORS.

Mail Advices Regarding the Landing of the Japs on the Shang Tung Peninsula and Their Movements.

PRINCE FERDINAND EXILED

RULER OF BULGARIA REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BANISHED.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Forced to Explain His Dublia Amnesty Speech to the Commons

LOYDON, Feb. 13 .- Dispatches from the Orient indicate that Wei-Hai-Wei is now in full possession of the Japanese and that the Chinese forces there have surrendered and are now prisoners of war. This morning the following cablegram was received from Yokohama: "It is officially announced that Captain Nuros, of the Japanese squadron, operating at Wel-Hai-Wel, reports that on the 12th one of the enemy's gunboats approached the Japanese fleet flying a white flag. When communication was had with her it was ascertained that she brought a message from Admiral Ting, of the Chinese navy, offering to surrender Wel-Hai-Wel and his vessels, providing that the lives of the soldiers, crews and foreigners were se-

Later in the day this dispatch came from Yokohama: "Intelligence was received here this morning of the surrender of the Chinese forts and war ships at Wei-Hai-Wei. The surrender is complete and the Japanese are in full possession of Wei-Hai-Wei."

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghal says it is reported in Tien-Tsin that the Chinese war ships Chen-Yuen, Ching-Yuen and Kwang-Ting are still afloat at Wei-Hai-Wei. Their immunity from destruction is ascribed to the fact of the Chen-Yuen having netting to protect her from torpedoes and the others quick firing guns, enabling them to resist the attacks of the

The commander of the second Japanese army, in an official report of the operations of that body before Wei-Hai-Wei, says that its losses from the 29th of January to the 1st of February were eighty-three killed, including five officers, and 219 wounded. General Otera and three other officers are among the wounded. During the same period seven hundred of the enemy were

A Hong-Kong dispatch to the Times says it is supposed that the Japanese will threaten Foo-Chow, the capital of the province of Fukien, after they have secured Wei-Hai-Wei. The Chinese are preparing for the defense of that place. Officers of the British war ship Spartan have arrived in Hong-Kong. They confirm the statement that, three Chinese war ships, two of them being ironclads, were sunk at Wei-Hai-Wel, and all the Chinese torpedo boats were either captured or sunk. They state that eight torpedo boats went out of the harbor apparently with the intention of attacking the Japanese fleet, but, instead of doing so, they ran alongside the Japanese flag ship and then surrendered. Some of the torpedo boats were run ashore and their crews

escaped by jumping to the land. A dispatch to the Times from Shanghal says that orders have been given from Peking to mobilize the large forces in Tsing-Chow to relieve Wel-Hal-Wel. Tsing-Chow is in the province of Shang-Tung, in which Wei-Hai-Wei is also situated, and is about 220 miles west by south of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Chinese Envoys Sail for Home. NAGASAKI, Japan, Feb. 13.-The Chinese envoys who returned here from Hiroshima, after having been informed by the Japanese representatives that their powers were not considered full enough for them to undertake peace negotiations, left here yester-day for China, having been notified by their government to return to that country.

PROGRESS OF THE JAPS.

How They Landed Near Wei-Hai-Wel -Courtesies to General Foster. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 13.-The steamship Empress of China arrived this morning with Yokohama advices to Feb. 1. They are interesting as showing the events which led up to the Wei-Hai-Wei conquest and the preliminary work of the peace commission. The third of the Japanese great military expeditions was launched Jan. 19, when the first detachment of the newly organized army corps set sail from Talien bay in nineteen transports, convoyed by strong naval forces. Their destination was an inlet at the extreme eastern point of the Shan-Tung peninsula, near Yung Cheng. A small squadron was sent on the same morning to the fortified fort of Tung Chow, some forty miles west of Chee-Foo, with instructions to open a heavy bombardment and make a show of attempting to land troops. The invaders consequently encountered no vigorous opposition at the spot they had chosen. The transports arrived at dawn on Jan. 20, and before evening the soldiers were all on Chinese soil. A battery of four guns opened fire from small earthen works as the first boat approached, but this was silenced by a few broadsides from the Yayehundred in number, scampered inland, leaving their artillery. Although a severe storm delayed the movements of the Japanese, the infantry advanced the same night to Yung Cheng, eight miles from the coast and about twenty-five miles east of Wel-On the morning of Jan. 21 a second flo-

tilla of twenty ships arrived, bringing the remainder of the corps, which is now understood to consist of the second grand division of the army from Sendai, under Lieutenant General Sakuma, and a brigade taken from a large body stationed in the Liao Tung peninsula. Marshal Oyama holds chief command. The march to the interior was command. The march to the interior was proceeded with until a considerable portion of the troops was at Yung Cheng. Further progress eastward was deferred until information could be received as to the probabilities of interruption on the road to Wel-Hai-Wel and the actual condition of the passes over the intervening ranges and hills. It was soon learned from scouting parties that the enemy was posted, in some strength, at Kieshan, on the coast road to the naval station, and at Chaotes, on the more southern road. Jan. 28 the Japanese advance guard was still at Pulintsum, five miles beyond Yung Cheng, and the remainder of the corps was distributed between